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# China, Peoples Republic of Oilseeds and Products

Annual: Part 1 of 2 - Analysis

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## **Report Highlights:**

Total MY08/09 oilseed production is forecast at 57.2 million metric tons (MMT) based on a planted area of 28 million hectares (MHa), up five and four percent, respectively, over MY07/08. Soybean planted area is forecast to rebound to 9.3 MHA in MY08/09 with production returning to 16 MMT on average yields. While rapeseed planted area id forecast to rise by almost eight percent, severe winter storms in central and southern growing areas will lead to increased abandoned crop area and decreased yields. China's imports of soybeans in MY08/09 are forecast to rise to 36 MMT from the estimated 35 MMT in MY07/08.

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### **Executive Summary**

Total MY08/09 oilseed production is forecast at 57.2 MMT from a planted area of 28 million hectares (MHa), up five percent and four percent, respectively, over MY07/08. Planting of the major oilseeds is expected to increase as farmers respond to higher domestic prices and increased government support programs. Soybean planted area is forecast to rebound to 9.3 MHa in MY08/09 with production returning to 16 MMT with average yields. While rapeseed planted area is forecast to rise by almost eight percent, severe winter storms in central and southern growing areas will lead to increased abandoned crop area and decreased yields. However, actual damage to the rapeseed crop seems lower than initial post-storm reports and total production will be slightly higher than drought affected MY07/08. China's imports of soybeans in MY08/09 are forecast to rise to 36 MMT from the estimated 35 MMT in MY07/08. China's oilseed demand in MY08/09 is forecast to continue growing due to increases in animal production, use of industrially produced animal feeds, and higher human consumption.

The second part of this report, GAIN CH8011, contains detailed trade tables.

#### **Oilseeds Situation and Outlook**

#### **Total Oilseeds**

MY08/09 total oilseed production is forecast at 57.2 MMT from a planted area of 28 million hectares (MHa), up five percent and four percent, respectively, over MY07/08. Soybean and rapeseed planted area is forecast to increase in response to higher prices and the Government of China's (GOC) expanded subsidies to oilseed crops in calendar year 2007. Rapeseed yield is likely to fall as a result of the serious winter storm that occurred in the Yangtze River region in January and February 2008.

Despite some new initiatives by GOC to rejuvenate oilseeds production, the existing "grain security/self sufficiency" policy continues to prevail and the availability of arable land impedes significant expansion of oilseeds planted area. Competition for land from other crops (grain crops, cotton, and vegetables) and rapid urban expansion limits increases in total oilseeds planted area. Yield gains for oilseeds continue to be hindered by poor agronomic practices, poor technology, and inadequate farmer inputs. Despite the recent bumper cottonseed crop, total domestic oilseeds available for crushing are slowly declining because of increasing food-use of Chinese oilseeds and stagnant domestic production. The gap between domestic supply and demand will continue to grow and imports will also increase to meet domestic consumption requirements. MY08/09 oilseed imports (mainly soybeans) are forecast to grow by three percent, to 36 million metric tons (MMT).

#### Soybeans

#### **Production**

Soybean production for MY08/09 is forecast to increase to 16 MMT from the previous year's estimated 14 MMT. Total soybean planted area in MY08/09 is forecast at 9.3 MHa, up seven percent from the estimated 8.7 MHa in MY07/08. The smaller than normal production in MY07/08 was mainly because of the planted area decline in Heilongjiang and Inner Mongolia provinces as farmers reacted to disappointing returns versus competing crops. Another factor attributing to reduced production is a serious drought that hit the crop in the growing season in Northeast China. According to China's National Grain and Oils Information Center (CNGOIC), soybean planted area fell to an estimated 8.5 MHa in MY07/08 from the 9.1 MHa in the previous year. The MY07/08 average yield in Heilongjiang fell below 1.5 MMT/Ha from

the normal yield of 1.7 MT/Ha. The wholesale price for soybeans remained lower, ranging from RMB 2,400/MT to RMB 3,000/MT from the beginning of 2006 through the soybean sowing months of 2007 (see Chart 1; Exchange rate: RMB7.1=\$1.0). Only after soybean sowing did prices rise, thus the impact at planting was not felt. While the wholesale prices for corn increased from December 2006 and remained high in the first quarter of 2007. In comparison, the wholesale price for corn in Jilin province from December 2006 to May 2007 when the crops were planted increased by more than 22 percent as compared to the beginning of 2006 (see Chart 2).

5,000 4,500 4,000 3,500 3,000 2,500 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Chart 1. Soybean Monthly Average Wholesale Prices in 2006-2007 (RMB/MT)

Source: China National Grains & Oils Information Center, Beijing

In the 2007 Statistics Book on Production Costs and Profits for Agricultural Products, China's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) reported that the profit received from corn and rice by farmers in Heilongjiang stood at US\$358/Ha and US\$610/Ha, respectively in 2006. The profit from soybeans was only US\$92/Ha. Thus, farmers in Heilongjiang province who had planting options abandoned soybean planting and shifted to more profitable corn and rice in 2007. Soybean planted area also declined in other major producing provinces including Jilin, Henan, Shandong, and Inner Mongolia provinces in response to the lower profit received by farmers. A large crusher in Heilongjiang province reported about 11 percent less soybeans purchased as of the end of January 2008 as compared with the previous year.

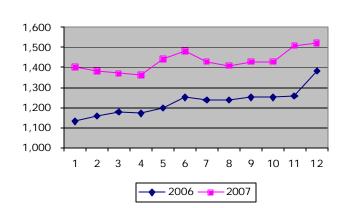


Chart 2. Wholesale Corn Price in Jilin in 2006-2007 (RMB/MT)

Source: China National Grains & Oils Information Center, Beijing

As indicated in Chart 1, soybean prices began to increase in mid-2007 in response to the global price surge for grain and oilseeds. At the end of 2007, CNGOIC reported that wholesale prices for soybeans, soybean meal and oil soared by 62, 70 and 45 percent, respectively from January 2007 (see table 22-27). For corn, the price rise was less than nine percent. Heilongjiang rice maintained a falling trend through 2007 with December price down by nine percent over January 2007, and 15 percent if compared with the price in January 2006. Based on National Statistics Bureau's (NSB) Heilongiang Rural Survey report. rice was still the most profitable crop in 2007 at \$744/Ha. In Heilongjiang, profit was \$470/Ha and \$413/Ha for soybeans and corn, respectively. It should be noted, however, that this was based on a lower than normal soybean yield as a result of drought recorded in 2007. If an average yield could achieved, the profit for soybeans would have reached about \$540/Ha. Although farmers are vet to make decisions for the 2008 crop, the current price trends among competitive crops is very likely to boost soybean area. Additionally, GOC's expanded subsidy coverage to soybeans is also expected to increase soybean planting (see Policy section). Industry sources also forecast a strong recovery of soybeans in Heilongjiang, while the area in other major producing provinces is likely to reach the 2006 level.

It is also worth mentioning that soybean production data vary among different official sources. Based on Heilongjiang Provincial Rural Survey Statistics, the MY07/08 soybean planted area was 3.5 MHa, down 400,000 Ha over MY06/07. However, China's Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) reported soybean planted area in MY06/07 was 3.4 MHa, showing a 500,000 Ha difference in planted area.

Soybean yield for MY08/09 is likely to return to an average level. The below average yield in MY07/08 was mainly a result of abnormal weather in Northeast China. In Heilongjiang, the average temperature from June to August 2007 was 1.5 degrees centigrade higher and the rainfall 40 percent lower than the historical average. The drought hit plants had one third fewer pods than average. Relatively low yield and small-scale plantings continue to be a challenge for soybean farmers' competitiveness. China's average soybean yields ranged from 1.65 to 1.8 MT/Ha from 2003 to 2007, as compared with an average of 2.7 MT/Ha in the United States. The Chinese average yield in 2007 is estimated slightly higher than 1.6 MT/Ha.

#### **Trade**

Soybean imports for MY08/09 are forecast at 36 MMT, up three percent from the estimated 35 MMT for MY07/08. China's animal husbandry sector experienced setback in 2007 as a result of reduced stocks because of low profits received by farmers since 2006. The outbreak of animal diseases further hit the sector reducing soybean meal demand. However, because the swine sector began to recover in late 2007 in response to the price surge for pork and GOC's policy favoring swine production, soybean meal consumption is expected to pick up in 2008.

As reported in GAIN7015, China's soybean demand continues to be driven mainly by GDP growth and the resultant demand for animal proteins and vegetable oil. Many industry sources expect that soybean demand will remain strong in the foreseeable future because of the strong and growing demand for protein meal by the rapidly developing animal husbandry industry (including aquaculture). According to industry sources, China's total industrialized feed production increased five percent to 82 MMT in the first three quarters of 2007. Strong growth in poultry feed plus a stable growth of aquatic and ruminant feed were the main drivers in industrial feed growth. Swine feed production also grew, though it was slowed by reduced stocks and the outbreak of epidemic diseases (blue ear disease and foot and mouth disease). Total feed production growth in 2007 is estimated at five percent and a similar growth is likely in 2008. This is also in line with MOA's "Five-Year (2006-2010) Plan on

Development of Feed Industry" (the 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year plan), which set the target for feed production at 131 MMT in 2010 with annual average growth rate of 4.5 percent. According to MOA, the growth rate for industrialized feed production averaged 8 percent from 2001 to 2005

The United States will face a challenge from Brazil to retain as the mantle of the largest soybean supplier to China in MY08/09. The increasing use of soybeans for bio-diesel, together with lower production in the US is expected to give more market share to South American countries in MY08/09. The continued, slow appreciation of the Chinese currency continued (\$1=RMB7.8 in Mar 2007 to currently \$1=RMB7.1) will also facilitate import increases from the U.S. and negate some of the price rise in dollar terms.

China's Soybean Imports by Origin (in MT) from MY04/05 to MY06/07

Country	MYO4/	′05	MY05/06		MY06/07	
	MT	Share	MT	Share	MT	Share
United	11,873,208	46%	9,708,487	34%	11,505,326	40%
States						
Brazil	6,700,504	26%	11,744,287	41%	10,707,052	37%
Argentina	7,100,842	28%	6,430,724	23%	6,161,471	21%
Uruguay	114,066	0%	420,952	1%	337,375	1%
Other	13,306	0%	12,633	0%	876	0
Total	25,801,926	100%	28,317,083	100%	28,725,869	100%

Source: World Trade Atlas

China's soybean exports are forecast at 400,000 MT in MY08/09. Exports are likely to decline mainly because of strong domestic demand for food soybeans. In addition, in an effort to maintain stable supply, the GOC eliminated the export tax rebate for soybeans at the end of 2007 and began to levy a five percent export duty in 2008.

## **Importance of Containerized Soybeans Grows**

Beginning in late 2007, growth in exports of U.S. soybeans to China in shipping containers has been explosive. From September 2006 to August 2007, approximately 35,500 MT were exported in 39 lots/contracts. However, from September 2007 to early February 2008, containerized soy exports were almost 205,000 MT from 315 lots/contracts. During that time period, containerized soy's percent of U.S. exports increased from 0.3 percent to 2.6 percent of total trade.

While still rather small compared to total soybean exports, increases in containerized shipment trade provide insights into trends in China and has a greater than expected impact. First, it shows the eagerness of the shipping industry to work with non-traditional exporters to fill some of the many empty containers that return to China from the United States. Second, the Chinese buyers are a mix of large and small operators, which shows the dependence of smaller crushers farther inland and integrated livestock operations on imported soy and their willingness to become direct importers when smaller volumes can be transported more easily.

However, from the Chinese government side, containerized soybeans are not without problems. First, the number of Chinese ports handling containers far exceeds those specializing in grain or soybean trade. This means that China's quarantine service is stretched in inspecting cargoes coming into ports where they previously did not unload. China's insistence on conducting a quarantine check on all containers is expensive and time consuming and exacerbates the resource strain. The import paperwork can also be different because the containers from one contract may be on different boats, which causes some

confusion. Second, Chinese officials have claimed that the quality of containerized shipments is uneven due to difficulties in grading the cargo and the frequency of stoppages in hot and humid tropical ports prior to final destination.

Similarly, U.S. exporters have also complained that certain Chinese practices unnecessarily limit this growing trade. First, companies feel that the mandatory quarantine check of every container is unnecessary and increases costs and delays. Second, importers complain that informal policy requires that only one quarantine import permit (QIP) may be valid at a given time for an exporter. Thus, importers can have only one contract outstanding with a single U.S. exporter for one destination at a one time. Given the size of China, importers feel this limits their ability to sell containers in the various regional markets simultaneously.

The growth in the container trade is not without some controversy in the general trade. Some speculate that the quality and quarantine trouble experienced in some ports now handling containerized soybeans will embolden Chinese quarantine authorities to step up inspection of bulk shipments. They say this is problematic because significant differences remain between Chinese quality and quarantine procedures and other major importer/exporters. Some in the industry also speculate that crushers outside the competitive central and south China markets encourage the government to limit the container trade because it challenges the markets that are currently farther away from the large coastal crushing capacity and are captured by domestically sourced feeds.

Regardless of the growing pains of this new trade, it seems likely to increase in importance. However, the concerns of both sides regarding its impact on Chinese quarantine inspection capacity and sampling/testing methodologies must be resolved before they become significant impediments.

## **Policy**

In 2007, the GOC initiated new plan to boost domestic oilseeds production, including soybeans, rapeseed, and peanuts. According to MOA, the soybean area receiving seed/machinery subsidies (\$20-30/Ha) expanded to 2.7 MHa in MY08/09 from the 670,000 Ha in MY07/08.

As mentioned above, domestic soybean planted area shrank in MY05/06 and MY06/07 mainly because of lower profits received versus competing grain crops. On September 19, 2007, the Chinese Premier chaired a meeting on promoting domestic oilseeds and dairy production where the following measures on developing oilseed production were presented:

- 1. Increase oilseeds planted area in major producing-regions. In the Yangtze River region, farmers will be encouraged to use idle winter land to plant more rapeseed. In the Northeast and the Yellow River, Huai River and Hai River regions, increase soybean area through more rotation, though caution should be paid to yields to avoid competition for land with grain and cotton crops.
- 2. Increase agriculture inputs. Continue to provide soybean seed subsidy in the Northeast and Inner Mongolia and increase the subsidized area to 40 million Mu (2.67 MHA) from the current 10 million Mu. Starting in 2007, rapeseed production in the advantageous regions in the Yangtze River region received a seed subsidy of RMB10/Mu (or US\$21/Ha) from the central government.
- 3. Implement a trial oilseed crop insurance program and phase in a rapeseed insurance premium subsidy.
- 4. Enhance the building of oilseed production bases and analysis of the potential for incentive measures for large oilseed and grain producing counties.

- 5. Enhance oilseed research, popularize new varieties and encourage mechanization.
- 6. Establish a national soybean and vegetable oil reserve, a futures market, and a production/marketing "early warning" system. Strictly control the conversion of rapeseed oil into bio-diesel.

Chinese oilseed industry leaders have been lobbying the GOC on "promoting domestic oilseed production" in recent years. The above mentioned measures are mainly the government response to the rapid increase in vegetable oil prices since the end of 2006, coupled with sharp fall of soybean and rapeseed planted area/production in 2007.

Chinese officials and industry representatives are aware that poor competitiveness and low income are intertwined in the soybean sector. Moreover, they have limited ability to change the system because increasing average plot size risks unwanted unemployment/urban migration and the remnants of the grain "self-sufficiency" program are politically off-limits. Thus, the only real levers left to the GOC are ways to increase yield, marketing efficiency, and even the playing field with other subsidized crops. Based on these factors, industry representatives in the Chinese soybean sector suggest providing more technical support to farmers.

The "biotech-free" soybean production policy remains unchanged and is not likely to be changed in the foreseeable future. This is chiefly because domestic soybeans are increasingly consumed directly as food, such as tofu, and the GOC still regards genetically modified food as a sensitive issue. Moreover, this policy ensures China can export with a substantial premium to European and Asian markets. This policy is de facto becoming the industry marketing strategy.

The trade related biotech policy also remains unchanged. In early 2007, MOA reviewed and extended the genetically enhanced soybean safety certificates to February 20, 2010. Although shipment-by-shipment certification by MOA is unnecessarily burdensome, traders have not reported trade disruption related to biotech certificates.

The proposed "Bulk Agricultural Commodity Import Reporting System" is another unnecessarily burdensome new policy related to soy imports (GAIN report CH6116 and GAIN7012). USDA submitted comments to and held several consultations with MOFCOM to express U.S. concerns over the potential trade impact of the system. MOFCOM has stated that it believes the reporting system will have no trade impact and is WTO compliant. However, it has also stated that it is interested in industry comments and will take them into consideration. MOFCOM has not notified importers when the finalized measures will be published or implemented.

The GOC reduced the import tariff rate for soybeans to one percent from three percent for three months effective October 1, 2007. The one percent rate was extended to March 31, 2008 because of continued high CPI and the Chinese New Year vacation demand spike. It is not clear whether this rate will continue after March 2008. Post believes that it is likely that the one percent tariff rate will be maintained based on the high CPI in the first months in 2008.

On December 5, 2007, China's State Grain Administration (SGA) issue a circular (Guo Liang Diao 2007 No.248) on "Establishing a Data Reporting System in Large Edible Oil Processing Plants". The system is a follow up measure aimed at monitoring the edible supply and demand situation. It appears there is no significant impact on soybean trade.

According to SGA, on October 28, 2007, the GOC sold 200,000 MT of vegetable oil in state reserves by open auction in order to stabilize the soaring vegetable oil price. Industry sources said that the impact of this auction on domestic oil prices remained limited. China's

industry leaders have proposed to the GOC to increase the state oilseed/oil reserve to address sharp price swings and ad hoc situations (natural disasters).

#### **CSIA's Focus Mainly on Domestic Oilseed Rejuvenation**

China Soybean Industry Association (CSIA) was officially established in March 2007 (GAIN 7012). Despite its broad goals and objectives, thus far CSIA appears to be mainly engaged in lobbying the GOC to support domestic soybean production including the new subsidy measures outlined above. Other CSIA efforts seem to have had limited impact on soybean trade because of the strong oilseed demand which simply can not be met by domestic production. Ironically, some rapeseed industry leaders opine that rapeseed is the only oilseed crop which has great potential in planted area and therefore the GOC's subsidies should favor rapeseed farmers. The creation of CSIA, the continual dissatisfaction of many Chinese soybean farmers, and the growth in import market share have raised the intensity of the debate about the soybean industry within China. It is widely believed that facing the growing supply and demand gap and high prices for oilseed products, the GOC is likely to maintain the current policy, while CSIA's role will focus on domestic production support and subsidies.

#### Marketing

The soybean marketing pace of the MY07/08 domestic crop remained faster than normal because of the relatively high farm-gate price after harvest. Industry sources reported that as of the end of January, in Heilongjiang province farmers still held from 20 to 30 percent of production. The current price growing trend makes some farmers held product in expectation of even higher prices.

The general domestic soybean-marketing situation remains unchanged. The soybeans produced in the Northeast provinces are used throughout China to produce food, while the remainder is crushed locally or in nearby provinces. Traders of domestic soybeans for food use are usually small to medium size and still face many challenges in consolidating soybeans from households and villages. They complain that the shortage of rail cars impedes the shipment of soybeans to other parts of the country and extra fees for obtaining rail cars are burdensome. To ship out soybeans by truck is increasing because of the improved highways and convenience in redistribution. According to industry insiders, in order to crush domestic soybeans companies have to bear additional costs of about 170 RMB/MT because of inefficient capital costs and extra expenditures on warehousing, transport and packaging.

China's soybean crushing industry continued to consolidate in 2007, though industry sources indicate that mergers and acquisitions appeared to be less than 2006. There are no official reports on newly added crushing capacity in 2007, but most industry insiders believe the total crushing capacity increased from the 80 MMT per year reported at the end of 2006. The capacity utilization is slightly more than 40 percent. Foreign ownership accounted for 65 to 70 percent of the total estimated utilized capacity. It is therefore likely that the mergers and acquisitions process will continue in MY08/09 as excess capacity hangs most heavily on smaller, domestically owned crushers.

For general marketing information, contact the American Soybean Association (ASA). ASA is actively involved in marketing activities in China. They can be reached via email at <a href="mailto:beisoya@asachina.org">beisoya@asachina.org</a>. FAS's Agricultural Trade Office in Beijing also can provide marketing assistance via <a href="mailto:atobeijing@usda.gov">atobeijing@usda.gov</a>.

#### Rapeseed

MY08/09 rapeseed planted area is forecast at 7.1 MHa, up eight percent over the previous year. Planted area is forecast to be composed of 6.5 MHa of winter crop in the Yangtze River region and 600,000 Ha of spring crop in other provinces. This forecast is based on reports that farmers in the winter 2007 planting season responded to the higher oilseed prices and increased MOA subsidies by expanding area at the expense of winter wheat and planting on some land that had been idle. However, harvested area is forecast to be only 6.7 MHa due to the severe winter storms in central and southern China in January and February 2008. China's forecast rapeseed production is 11 MMT, based on the higher planted area, but lower yield.

Repeated ice and snow storms battered a wide area in China during January and February and industry sources indicate that the worst hit areas included Hunan, Guizhou, Jiangxi, and part of Hubei and Anhui provinces. By category, the early crop and the very young transplanted plants had the most damage. MOA estimated that 3.3 MHa of rapeseed were damaged to some extent, of which 410,000 Ha will be abandoned due to the damage. Various industry sources generally agree with the MOA estimate of seriously damaged acreage. However, in the few weeks since this area has been open to travel, industry experts continue to disagree as to the extent of the damage to the rest of the crop. An NDRC official estimated that, despite the sleet/snow damage, the MY08/09 rapeseed production will be similar to the previous year due to growth in planted area. Visitors to the region have commented that the snow in many areas protected the plants from ice damage, the plants were not in a sensitive stage of development, and that rapeseed is not generally grown in the slightly higher elevations that were worse hit by the snow/ice. Some suggest that the precipitation will be beneficial in re-charging the soil moisture after the serious drought stress of MY07/08. Based on these various sources, Post forecasts that yield will be 1.64 MT/Ha in MY 08/09. This forecast is slightly above (+3%) the very low, drought affected crop of MY 07/08, but 11 percent below the more average yield of MY06/07. The weather conditions in the Yangtze River region returned to normal in mid-February and no flooding was reported.

According to the 2007 Statistics Book on Production Costs and Profits for Agricultural Products (by NDRC), rapeseed profit was as low as US\$20/Ha in Hubei and Jiangsu Provinces. This extremely low profitability led to the previous very low planted area and presented industry leaders difficultly when trying to convince farmers to increase rapeseed planting on idle land or to switch out of winter wheat.

Most rapeseed traders and crushers are small to medium in scale and this situation is not likely to change in the foreseeable future. Locally, rapeseed meal remains a major protein source for feed because it is cheap. Although rapeseed oil is priced higher than soy oil consumers in traditionally rapeseed oil consuming regions prefer it. However, in other regions, consumers are more price-sensitive when they buy bottled, refined vegetable oil.

#### **Peanuts**

The MY08/09 peanut production forecast is 15 MMT, slightly higher than the estimated production of 14.4 MMT in MY07/08. This is based on a slightly increased planted area and relatively low yield. Prices for peanut products have remained high since mid-2006. Currently, peanut oil retail price exceeds US\$2.8/liter at the retail level, up from the US\$2/liter a year ago. According to Shandong Provincial Statistics Bureau, peanut planted area increased three percent to 880,000 Ha and production was estimated at less than 3.6 MMT in MY07/08, almost unchanged from the previous year.

Peanut exports are forecast to be 920,000 MT in MY08/09, up from the estimated 700,000 MT exports in MY07/08, but lower than the 1.0 MMT in MY06/07. Stagnant exports are mainly attributable to strong domestic demand and trade impediments imposed by Japan (Positive-Listing System effective June 1, 2006) and the European Union (strict Aflatoxin residue level). Nevertheless, Japan still remains the largest destination for China's peanut products, followed by Russia and South Korea. For general background on China's peanut sector, see the December 2003 "Peanut Sector Report," (GAIN Report CH3134).

#### Cottonseed

China's cottonseed production in MY08/09 is forecast to 13.3 MMT based on high cotton production in 2006 and 2007 and the strong demand for cotton by the textile industry. To forecast cottonseed production remains challenging because the official cotton production numbers vary greatly among different agencies. Post believes China's cotton production has been under-estimated by more than 500,000 MT yearly in recent years. The current PSD table for cottonseed reflects Post's upward adjusted three year estimates/forecast for cotton/cottonseed production.

#### **Oilseed Meal Situation and Outlook**

MY08/09 oilseed meal production is forecast at 47.5 MMT based on a projected oilseed crush of 70.7 MMT. This forecast is five percent and three percent higher than MY07/08, respectively. Soybean meal continues to dominate the oil meal complex, accounting for 68 percent of total meal production followed by rapeseed meal (15 percent) and cottonseed meal (9 percent). Total oil meal supply in MY08/09 is forecast at 49.3 MMT, up 2.3 MMT or five percent over the estimate for MY07/08. Fishmeal continues to be the largest protein meal imported with an annual volume at more than 1.0 MMT, while trade of other protein meals remains insignificant.

#### Soybean Meal

#### **Production and Consumption**

Soybean meal (SBM) production in MY08/09 is forecast at 32.3 MMT, up six percent from the estimated 30.5 MMT in MY07/08. Growing demand for animal products continues to drive SBM production and consumption in MY08/09. The following table shows China's production of animal products and industrialized feed from 2002 to 2006. The annual feed production growth rate averaged nearly six percent.

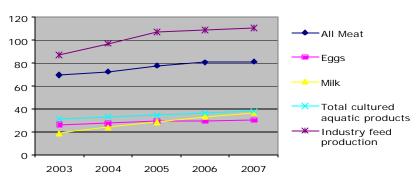


Chart 3. Industrialized Feed and Major Animal Product Volume from 2003-2007(in MMT)

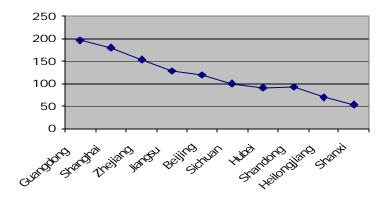
Source: NSB 2007 Statistics Yearbook Table 13-21/22; Ministry of Agriculture 2006 China Agriculture Statistics Report 2006; Data for 2007 are Post's estimates; Feed data is based on industry sources

According to MOA, feed production reached 107 MMT in 2005, up 11 percent over the previous year. Industry sources indicate that the rapid growth of industrialized feed production confirms studies that show commercial feed based animal husbandry is replacing traditional feeding practices. Feed production growth slowed down in 2006 because of the outbreak of avian influenza (AI) and other diseases. Preliminary estimated feed production in 2007 shows a two percent increase over the previous year. The price surge for animal products since mid-2007 supported animal husbandry development and the GOC enforced a favorable policy on promoting swine production. Currently, broiler and layer production have the highest commercial feed usage rate.

According to MOA, in the first nine months of 2007, feed production was estimated at 82 MMT, up five percent as compared with the same period of 2006. Feed production for broilers increased by 28 percent over the previous year. Aquatic and ruminant feed also rose by 11 and eight percent, respectively. Compound production increased sharply by 12 percent while concentrate feed fell by 14 percent over the previous year. This meant more farmers prefer ready-to-feed products in raising animals and therefore more SBM is incorporated. Industry analysts estimate that feed production in the last quarter of 2007 remained dynamic in expectation of good profit for most animal products in 2008. In general, the strong growth of the animal production sector will continue to drive feed production in MY08/09, demanding corresponding soybean or SBM imports. The "Five-Year (2006-2010) Plan on Development of Feed Industry" set the target for feed production at 131 MMT in 2010, with annual average growth rate of 4.5 percent.

The demand for animal proteins by Chinese consumers will drive SBM production and consumption in MY08/09. China's per capita expenditures for animal proteins (including all meats, poultry, eggs and aquatic products) for 2006 averaged US\$109, up six percent over the previous year. Spending varies widely among regions, with the highest spending in Guangdong (US\$197) and the lowest in Shanxi province (US\$54). Large cities and a few coastal provinces are well above average and skew the national median expenditure; most regions lie well below the national average.

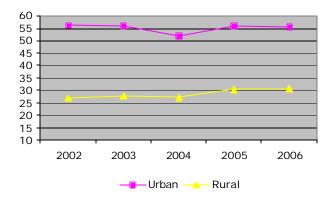
Chart 4. Urban Per Capita Expenditures for Protein Food in Selected Provinces in 2006 (in US\$)



Note: Protein food includes meat, poultry and processed products, eggs and aquatic products Source: NSB 2007 Statistics Book 10/16

In addition, the average difference between per capita yearly consumption of protein food in urban and rural areas remains large (more than 20 Kg). The consumption difference declined markedly to 20Kg in 2006, from 24.5 Kg in 2002. The consumption of milk and related products remained very low among the rural population (3.1 Kg) in 2006 as compared to the urban population (18.3 Kg). These differences illustrate the great potential increases in animal protein consumption by the 745 million rural people (out of the total 1,307 million) as incomes rise. Overall increases are also fueled by urbanization and remittances to rural areas. In general, the potential demand for protein food remains huge, especially in the inland rural provinces. As incomes permit the realization of new food patterns, it will drive demand for protein meals, especially SBM.

Chart 5. Comparison of per capita protein food consumption between rural and urban households in 2006 (Kg)



Note: Fresh milk is not included in urban protein food in these statistics Source: 2007 NSB Statistics Book Table 10-9 and 10-29

#### Trade

SBM imports in MY08/09 are forecast at 200,000 MT, down from the estimated 300,000MT in MY07/08. SBM imports increased rapidly to 836,000 MT in MY05/06, though this is mainly

due to relatively cheap supplies from India. China became a net SBM importer in MY05/06, despite being a net exporter the five previous years. However, extensive SBM imports are unlikely in MY07/08 and MY08/09 due to China's excess soybean crushing capacity.

SBM exports increased to 840,000 MT in MY06/07 making China a net SBM exporter again. Japan remained the largest buyer, accounting for 68 percent of China SBM exports in MY06/07. Industry analysts expect sporadic imports and exports of SBM as traders take advantage of regional or local price differences and China exports non-biotech SBM. The trade volume will remain insignificant compared to China's more than 30 MMT SBM supply.

#### **Fishmeal**

Fishmeal imports for 2008 are forecast at 1.2 MMT, up from 1.1 MMT in 2007, but lower than the 1.58 MMT imported in 2005. Between May and March 2006, fishmeal prices skyrocketed from \$850 to more than \$1,300 per metric ton. High prices continued through mid-2007 before falling to less than \$1,000 per metric ton. As a result, consumption for 2006 was low because other protein meals were added as substitutes in order to reduce costs. However, fishmeal consumption rose again in 2007 as prices fell. Domestic fishmeal production stands at about 300,000 MT per year. Global fishmeal production for 2008 is unlikely to change significantly. Imports in 2008 are forecast to recover given the demand by large-scale animal and aquaculture industries and coupled with a strong SBM price in late 2007, though fishmeal price and availability will remain a constraint.

#### **Cottonseed Meal**

Cottonseed meal production in MY08/09 is forecast to fall to 4.2 MMT from 4.3 MMT in MY07/08. Forecasting cottonseed meal production remains difficult in part because the yearly difference for domestic cotton production data between the GOC sources amounted to 1.0 MMT. The current forecast is post's analysis based on the recent domestic cotton production trends. China is the world's largest cotton and textile producer, the GOC maintains a policy to encourage a stable cotton area. Cottonseed meal production and its share in the protein meal complex are expected to be stable in normal weather years.

#### Oil Situation and Outlook

#### **Total Oils**

Total vegetable oil production for MY08/09 is forecast at 15.5 MMT, up 800,000 MT from the MY07/08 estimate. MY07/08 production was low because of the reduced domestic production for soybeans and rapeseed. Soybean oil is expected to remain the number one vegetable oil produced in China, accounting for 47 percent of total oil production, followed by rapeseed oil (26 percent), peanut oil (15 percent), cottonseed oil (9 percent), and sunflower seed oil (2 percent). Total oil imports for MY08/09 are forecast to increase to 9.6 MMT from the estimated 9.3 MMT in the previous year. The MY08/09 total oil supply is forecast at 25.2 MMT.

The MY08/09 total domestic food-use consumption of oils is forecast at 22.6 MMT, four percent more than MY07/08. This amounts to 17 Kg per person based on China's population of 1,314 million as of the end of 2006. Note that China's average consumption of vegetable oil (16.6 kg) in 2007 remains 34 percent less than Taiwan's 2005 per capita consumption of 25.1 kg (See FAS/Taiwan report, TW7001). Even though China's oil consumption has grown rapidly in recent years, there still is significant growth potential before it reaches the level of Taiwan and other similar Asian markets. According to NSB statistics, the per capita expenditures for dinning out by urban residents continued its rapid growth in 2006 to reach

an average of US\$98, up 29 percent over the previous year. The highest expenditures for dining out were Shanghai (US\$198) and the lowest was Tibet (US\$46). (See table above). In addition, NSB's data also shows that rural people consume 3 Kg less vegetable oil per capita per year than urban people. With 11.4 percent GDP growth in 2007, a growing middle class that has more disposable income and eats more meals outside the home, and more than 120 million migrant workers living in cities; the long-term outlook for oil and oilseed imports remains very bright. (Some sources estimate migrant rural people in cities amounts to 200 million).

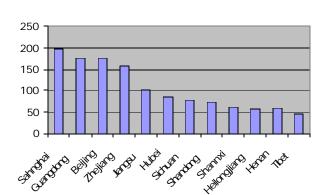


Chart 6. Per Capita Expenditure for Dinning Out by Urban Residents in Selected Provinces in 2006 (in US\$)

Source: NSB 2007 China Price and Expenditures for Urban Population Statistics

On January 01, 2006, in compliance with its WTO commitments, China eliminated the TRQ for vegetable oils (soy oil, palm oil and rapeseed oil) and replaced it with an "automatic import licensing system" for the purpose of monitoring imports (See CH6006/TRQ Table 27-29). Post knows of no problem created by this administrative system.

Palm oil imports are forecast to remain strong in MY08/09 at 5.7 MMT. However, lack of exportable supplies from Malaysia and Indonesia may limit further growth. The share of palm oil is estimated at 62 among total oil imports in MY07/08. Soybean oil imports are forecast to increase import market share, accounting for 34 percent of total oil imports in MY08/09.

The wholesale price for major oils increased dramatically after September 2006 and continued in 2007. Compared with January 2007, wholesale prices in December surged by 45, 51 and 50 percent for soybean oil, rapeseed oil and palm oil, respectively. The price rise for oils is mainly in response to the rise in international oilseed prices in fall 2006 and the widely reported demand of the bio-fuel industry. However, price growth in vegetable oils is expected to have limited impact on consumption growth.

#### Soybean Oil

The MY08/09 soybean oil production forecast is 7.3 MMT, up 5.8 percent from last year's estimate. MY08/09 imports are forecast at 3.1 MMT, up 11 percent than the estimated 2.8 MMT for MY07/08.

China's Soybean Oil Imports by Origin (in MT) from MY03/04 to MY05/06

Country	MY04/05	Share%	MY05/06	Share%	MY06/07	Share%
Argentina	1,326,169	77%	1,193,070	79%	1,954,818	81%
Brazil	400,931	23%	316,176	21%	292,837	6%
United States	800	0%	2,804	0%	147,830	6%
Other	264	0%	160	0%	8,390	0%
Total	1,728,205	100%	1,516,238	100%	2,403,884	100%

Source: World Trade Atlas

#### Palm Oil

Palm oil imports are forecast at 5.7 MMT in MY08/09, unchanged from the previous year. Demand for palm oil is very strong because it remains less expensive compared to soybean oil. In 2007, soybean oil prices ranged 3 to 21 percent higher than palm oil, compared to 10 to 32 percent in 2006. The lower price gap between soybean oil and palm oil is expected to boost soybean oil imports. Blending palm oil with other vegetable oils and selling it as cooking oil remains popular. Another factor contributing to strong demand continues to be increased demand for processed foods, especially instant noodles, which use large amounts of palm oil. Industry sources show that instant noodle production reached 489 million bags in 2007, up 18 percent over 2003. Ready-to-eat noodles are popular with travelers, migrant workers, and some office workers. With more and more people traveling and eating outside of the home, demand for instant noodles is expected to continue rising in the near future.

Palm oil demand can only be supplied by imports because it is not produced in China. China's close proximity to Malaysia and other major palm oil producers gives palm oil the advantage of lower shipping costs relative to other oils. According to industry sources, the 2008 palm oil production in Indonesia is expected to reach 16.7 MMT, up from the 16 MMT the previous year, while production in Malaysia remains generally unchanged. However, the planned expansion of Southeast Asian biodiesel capacity using palm oil as a feed stock creates some uncertainty regarding the future supplies of exportable palm oil in Indonesia and Malaysia. This local biodiesel demand and demand for vegetable oils for biodiesel in Europe may pose a considerable challenge to increasing China's imports of vegetable oils.

## **Statistics Tables**

## **Total Oilseeds, Total Meal, and Total Oil PSD Tables**

Table 1. Total Oilseeds

DCD Table									
PSD Table Country	China. I	Peoples Re	epublic of						
		-		1000 116					
Commodity	2006 R		000 MT) (	2007 E			2008 Fo	procest	
	2000 K	eviseu		2007 L	Stilliate		200010	Jiecasi	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New		
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2008	
Area Planted	20500	0	20500	20800	0	27030	0	0	28190
Area Harvested	27731	0	27731	26990	0	27020	0	0	27790
Beginning Stocks	4473	0	4473	3123	0	3123	2773	0	3023
Production	59092	0	59092	55610	0	54200	0	0	57200
MY Imports	29697	0	29697	34607	0	35807	0	0	37005
MY Imp. from U.S.	11505	0	11505	11500	0	11500	0	0	12000
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	93262	0	93262	93340	0	93130	2773	0	97228
MY Exports	1572	0	1572	1216	0	1211	0	0	1420
MY Exp. to the EC	180	0	180	180	0	180	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	67397	0	67397	68252	0	67440	0	0	70692
Food Use Dom. Consump.	14720	0	14720	14730	0	14837	0	0	14860
Feed, Seed, Waste Dm.Cn. TOTAL Dom.	6450	0	6450	6369	0	6619	0	0	6733
Consumption	88567	0	88567	89351	0	88896	0	0	92285
Ending Stocks	3123	0	3123	2773	0	3023	0	0	3523
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	93262	0	93262	93340	0	93130	0	0	97228
Calendar Year Imports	30837	0	30837	35104	0	35104	0	0	37902
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	11500	0	11500	12500	0	12500	0	0	12000
Calendar Year Exports	1538	0	1538	1426	0	1256	0	0	1250
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	14	0	14	14	0	14	0	0	15

Table 2. Total Meals

PSD Table													
Country	China,	Peoples Re	public of										
Commodity	Total M	Total Meal (1000 MT)											
	2006 Revised			2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	I				
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New				
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2008					
Crush	68597	0	68597	69452	0	68640	0	0	70692				
Extr. Rate, 999.9999							0	0					
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Production	44439	3938	44439	45608	0	45095	0	0	47450				
MY Imports	1411	1	1411	1930	0	1935	0	0	1856				
MY Imp. from U.S.	65	0	65	65	0	65	0	0	70				
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
TOTAL SUPPLY	45850	3939	45850	47538	0	47030	0	0	49306				
MY Exports	976	100	976	735	0	515	0	0	780				
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Industrial Dom. Consum	1330	145	1330	1365	0	1365	0	0	1495				
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	43544	3694	43544	45438	0	45150	0	0	47031				
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	44874	3839	44874	46803	0	46515	0	0	48526				
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	45850	3939	45850	47538	0	47030	0	0	49306				
Calendar Year Imports	1420	0	1395	2435	0	1950	0	0	1885				
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	65	0	65	65	0	65	0	0	70				
Calendar Year Exports	959	0	959	690	0	560	0	0	794				
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				

Table 3. Total Oils

PSD Table									
Country	China,	Peoples Re	epublic of						
Commodity	Total O	ils (1000 l	MT)						
	2006 Re	evised		2007 Es	stimate		2008 Fo	recast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2007	10-2007
Crush	67397	0	67397	68252	0	67440	0	0	70692
Extr. Rate, 999.9999							0		
Beginning Stocks	200	0	200	250	0	250	210	210	180
Production	15104	0	15104	14984	0	14700	0	0	15472
MY Imports	8111	0	8111	9265	0	9230	0	0	9571
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	23415	0	23415	24499	0	24180	210	210	25228
MY Exports	264	0	170	80	0	80	0	0	75
MY Exp. to the EC	30	0	30	5	0	5	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	1950	0	1950	2150	0	2150	0	0	2250
Food Use Dom. Consump.	20951	0	21045	22059	0	21770	0	0	22603
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	22901	0	22995	24209	0	23920	0	0	24853
Ending Stocks	250	0	250	210	0	180	0	0	300
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	23415	0	23415	24499	0	24180	0	0	25228
Calendar Year Imports	2165	0	755	2090	0	940	0	0	821
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	152	0	127	165	0	84	0	0	68
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Oilseeds PSD Tables

Table 4. Soybeans

PSD Table									
Country	China, I	Peoples Re	public of						
Commodity	Oilseed	l, Soybean	(1000 MT	)					
	2006 Re	evised	T	2007 Es	stimate		2008 F	orecast	T
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2008	
Area Planted	9300	0	9300	9200	0	8700	0	0	9300
Area Harvested	9280	0	9280	8700	0	8700	0	0	9300
Beginning Stocks	4473	0	4473	3123	0	3123	2773	0	3023
Production	15967	0	15967	14300	0	14000	0	0	16000
MY Imports	28726	0	28726	34000	0	35000	0	0	36000
MY Imp. from U.S.	11505	0	11505	11500	0	11500	0	0	12000
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	49166	0	49166	51423	0	52123	2773	0	55023
MY Exports	446	0	446	300	0	400	0	0	400
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	35477	0	35477	38100	0	38500	0	0	40800
Food Use Dom. Cons.	8420	0	8420	8550	0	8500	0	0	8500
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1700	0	1700	1700	0	1700	0	0	1800
Total Dom.	45597	0	45597	48350	0	48700	0	0	51100
Ending Stocks	3123	0	3123	2773	0	3023	0	0	3523
Total Distribution	49166	0	49166	51423	0	52123	0	0	55023
CY Imports	30000	0	30000	34500	0	34500	0	0	37000
CY Imp. from U.S.	11500	0	11500	12500	0	12500	0	0	12000
CY Exports	400	0	400	390	0	390	0	0	400
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5. Rapeseed

PSD Table									
Country	China, I	Peoples Re	public of						
Commodity	Oilseed	, Rapesee	d (1000 M	T)					
0	2006 Re	evised		2007 Es	timate		2008 F	orecast	
0	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2008	10-2008
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	6600	0	0	7100
Area Harvested	6880	0	6880	6600	0	6600	0	0	6700
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	12649	0	12649	11600	0	10500	0	0	11000
MY Imports	961	0	961	600	0	800	0	0	1000
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	13610	0	13610	12200	0	11300	0	0	12000
MY Exports	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	12940	0	12940	11550	0	10600	0	0	11300
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	669	0	669	649	0	699	0	0	700
Total Dom. Cons.	13609	0	13609	12199	0	11299	0	0	12000
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	13610	0	13610	12200	0	11300	0	0	12000
CY Imports CY Imp.	833	0	833	600	0	600	0	0	900
from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6. Peanuts

PSD Table									
Country	China, P	eoples Re	epublic c	of					
Commodity	Oilseed,	Peanut (	(1000 M	T)					
	2006 Re	vised		2007 E	stimate		2008 F	precast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New		Post Estimate	Post Estimate New		Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2007	10-2007
Area Planted	4600	0	4600	4800	0	4650	0	0	4700
Area Harvested	4571	0	4571	4600	0	4650	0	0	4700
Beginning Stocks	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	14666	0	14666	14000	0	14400	0	0	15000
MY Imports	3	0	3	5	0	5	0	0	5
MY Imp. from U.S.	C	0	0	О	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	14669	0	14669	14005	0	14405	0	0	15005
MY Exports	1020	0	1020	800	0	700	0	0	920
MY Exp. to EU	180	0	180	180	0	180	0	0	0
Crush	7280	0	7280	6950	0	7300	0	0	7650
Food Use Dom. Cons.	5546	0	5546	5430	0	5580	0	0	5600
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	823	0	823	825	0	825	0	0	835
Total Dom. Cons.	13649	0	13649	13205	0	13705	0	0	14085
Ending Stocks	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	14669	0	14669	14005	0	14405	0	0	15005
CY Imports	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	1020	0	1020	920	0	750	0	0	850
CY Exp. to U.S.	14	0	14	14	0	14	0	0	15

Table 7. Sunflower Seed

PSD Table									
Country	China, I	Peoples Re	public of						
Commodity	Oilseed	, Sunflowe	er Seed (1	000 MT)					
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2007	10-2007
Area Planted	1000	0	1000	1100	0	980	0	0	990
Area Harvested	1000	0	1000	990	0	970	0	0	990
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	1900	0	1900	1800	0	1800	0	0	1900
MY Imports	7	0	7	2	0	2	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1907	0	1907	1802	0	1802	0	0	1900
MY Exports	100	0	100	115	0	110	0	0	100
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	958	0	958	842	0	840	0	0	942
Food Use Dom. Cons.	754	0	754	750	0	757	0	0	760
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	95	0	95	95	0	95	0	0	98
Total Dom. Cons.	1807	0	1807	1687	0	1692	0	0	1800
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	1907	0	1907	1802	0	1802	0	0	1900
CY Imports	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	115	0	115	115	0	115	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8. Cottonseed

PSD Table									
Country	China, Pe	oples Rep	oublic of						
Commodity	Oilseed,	Cottonsee	ed (1000	MT)					
	2006 Rev	ised		2007 Est	imate		2008 Fc	recast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New		Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2008	10-2008
Area Planted (Cotton)	5600	0	5600	5700	0	6100	C	0	6100
Area Harvested (Cotton)	6000	0	6000	6100	0	6100	С	0	6100
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0	С	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	О	0	0
Production	13910	0	13910	13910	0	13500	C	0	13300
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	0
Total Supply	13910	0	13910	13910	0	13500	C	0	13300
MY Exports	5	0	5	0	0	0	C	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	O	0	0
Crush	10742	0	10742	10810	0	10200	О	0	10000
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	3163	0	3163		0		С	1	
Total Dom. Cons.	13905	0	13905	13910	0	13500	C	0	13300
Ending Stocks	0		0	0	0		О	0	0
Total Distribution	13910	0	13910	13910	0	13500	О	0	13300
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	0
CY Exports	2	0	2	0	0	0	О	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	С	0	0

## Meals PSD Tables

Table 9. Soybean Meal

PSD Table Country	China, I	Peoples Re	public of							
Commodity		oybean (1								
<u> </u>	2006 R	,	,	2007 E	stimate		2008 Forecast			
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		10-2006		10- 2007				10-2008	10-2008	
Crush	35477	0	35477	38100	0	38500	0	0	40800	
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.7917	0	0.7917	0.7913	0	0.7922	0	0	0.7916	
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Production	28090	0	28090	30150	0	30500	0	0	32300	
MY Imports	32	0	32	400	0	300	0	0	200	
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Supply	28122	0	28122	30550	0	30800	0	0	32500	
MY Exports	867	0	867	550	0	400	0	0	640	
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Industrial Dom. Cons.	725	0	725	750	0	750	0	0	860	
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	26530	0	26530	29250	0	29650	0	0	31000	
Total Dom. Cons.	27255	0	27255	30000	0	30400	0	0	31860	
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Distribution	28122	0	28122	30550	0	30800	0	0	32500	
CY Imports	50	0	50	500	0	250	0	0	250	
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CY Exports	850	0	850	650	0	500	0	0	700	
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 10. Rapeseed Meal

PSD Table									
Country	China, I	Peoples Re	public of						
Commodity	Meal, R	apeseed (	1000 MT)						
	2006 R	evised		2007 Es	timate		2008 F	precast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin								10-2007	10-2007
Crush	12940	0	12940	11550	0	10600	0	0	11300
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.6282	0	0.6282	0.6259	0	0.6283	0	0	0.6283
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	8130	0	8130	7230	0	6660	0	0	7100
MY Imports	328	0	328	160	0	500	0	0	400
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	8458	0	8458	7390	0	7160	0	0	7500
MY Exports	54	0	54	120	0	50	0	0	80
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	380	0	380	390	0	390	0	0	400
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	8024	0	8024	6880	0	6720	0	0	7020
Total Dom. Cons.	8404	0	8404	7270	0	7110	0	0	7420
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	8458	0	8458	7390	0	7160	0	0	7500
CY Imports	290	0	290	350	0	450	0	0	400
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	94	0	94	25	0	45	0	0	75
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11. Peanut Meal

PSD Table	I								
Country	China, Pe	oples Repu	ıblic of						
Commodity	Meal, Pea	nut (1000	MT)						
	2006 Rev	ised		2007 Es	stimate		2008 F	orecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2008	10-2008
Crush	7280	0	7280	6950	0	7300	0	0	7650
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.3914	0	0.3914	0.3916	0	0.39178	0	0	0.392157
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	2850	0	2850	2722	0	2860	0	0	3000
MY Imports	47	0	47	60	0	30	0	0	50
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2897	0	2897	2782	0	2890	0	0	3050
MY Exports	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	10
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	2892	0	2892	2777	0	2885	0	0	3040
Total Dom. Cons.	2892	0	2892	2777	0	2885	0	0	3040
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	2897	0	2897	2782	0	2890	0	0	3050
CY Imports	70	0	45	75	0	40	0	0	35
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	9
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12. Fish Meal

PSD Table	T								
Country	China, I	Peoples Re	public of						
Commodity	Meal, F	ish (1000	MT)						
	2006 R	evised	T	2007 E	stimate		2008 F	precast	T
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			01-2008	01-2008
Catch For Reduction	1200	0	1200	1200	0	1200	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.25	0	0.25	0.25	0	0.25	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	300	0	300	300	0	300	0	0	300
MY Imports MY Imp.	1000	0	1000	1300	0	1100	0	0	1200
from U.S. MY Imp.	65	0	65	65	0	65	0	0	70
from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1300	0	1300	1600	0	1400	0	0	1500
MY Exports MY Exp. to EU	10	0	10	10	0	<u>10</u> 0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	1290	0	1290	1590	0	1390	0	0	1490
Total Dom. Cons.	1290	0	1290	1590	0	1390	0	0	1490
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	1300	0	1300	1600	0	1400	0	0	1500
CY Imports	1000	0	1000	1500	0	1200	0	0	1200
CY Imp. from U.S.	65	0	65	65	0	65	0	0	70
CY Exports	10	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	10
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 13. Sunflower Seed Meal

PSD Table									
Country	China, Pe	oples Re	epublic of						
Commodity	Meal, Sur	nflower S	Seed (1000	MT)					
	2006 Rev	/ised		2007 Est	timate		2008 F	orecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official		Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2008	10-2008
Crush	958	0	958	842	0	840	0	0	942
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.541754	0	0.541754	0.541568	0	0.541667	0	0	0.541401
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	519	0	519	456	0	455	0	0	510
MY Imports	4	0	4	10	0	5	0	0	6
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	523	0	523	466	0	460	0	0	516
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	80	0	80	80	0	80	0	0	85
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	443	0	443	386	0	380	0	0	431
Total Dom. Cons.	523	0	523	466	0	460	0	0	516
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	523			466	0	460			516
CY Imports	10	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 14. Cotton Seed Meal** 

PSD Table									
Country	China, Pe	oples Re	public of						
Commodity	Meal, Cot	tonseed	(1000 M	Τ)					
	2006 Re	vised		2007 Es	timate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2008	10-2008
Crush	10742	0	10742	10810	0	10200	0	0	10000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.423571	0	0.423571	0.439408	0	0.423529	0	0	0.424
Beginning Stocks	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	4550	3938	4550	4750	0	4320	0	0	4240
MY Imports	C	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4550	3939	4550	4750	0	4320	0	0	4240
MY Exports	40	100	40	50	0	50	0	0	40
MY Exp. to EU	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	145	145	145	145	0	145	0	0	150
Food Use Dom. Cons.	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	4365	3694	4365	4555	0	4125	0	0	4050
Total Dom. Cons.	4510	3839	4510	4700	0	4270			4200
Ending Stocks	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	4550	3939	4550			4320			4240
CY Imports	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	С	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Oils PSD Tables

Table 15. Soybean Oil

PSD Table									
Country	China, F	Peoples Re	public of						
Commodity	Oil, Soy	/bean (100	00 MT)						
	2006 R	evised	T	2007 Es	timate	T	2008 F	orecast	1
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2008	10-2008
Crush	35477	0	35477	38100	О	38500	0	0	40800
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.1787	0	0.1787	0.17847	0	0.1787	0	0	0.1789
Beginning Stocks	200	0	200	250	0	250	210	0	180
Production	6340	0	6340	6800	0	6880	0	0	7300
MY Imports	2404	0	2404	3000	0	2800	0	0	3070
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	8944	0	8944	10050	0	9930	210	0	10550
MY Exports	94	0	94	50	0	50	0	0	50
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	8600	0	8600	9790	0	9700	0	0	10200
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom.	8600	0	8600	9790	0	9700	0	0	10200
Ending Stocks	250	0	250	210	0	180	0	0	300
Total Distribution	8944	0	8944	10050	0	9930	0	0	10550
CY Imports	1650	0	230	1550	0	290	0	0	310
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	115	0	90	140	0	60	0	0	50
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 16. Rapeseed Oil

PSD Table									
Country	China, I	Peoples Re	public of						
Commodity	Oil, Rap	eseed (10	000 MT)						
	2006 F	Revised		2007 E	Estimate		2008 F	orecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2008	10-2008
Crush	12940	0	12940	11550	0	10600	0	0	11300
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.3563	0	0.3563	0.3558	0	0.3566	0	0	0.3566
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	4611	0	4611	4110	0	3780	0	0	4030
MY Imports	330	0	330	400	0	500	0	0	600
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4941	0	4941	4510	0	4280	0	0	4630
MY Exports	54	0	54	10	0	10	0	0	5
MY Exp. to EU	30	0	30	5	0	5	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	4887	0	4887	4500	0	4270	0	0	4625
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	4887	0	4887	4500	0	4270	0	0	4625
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	4941	0	4941	4510	0	4280	0	0	4630
CY Imports	375	0	375	400	0	500	0	0	500
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	22	0	22	10	0	9	0	0	6
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 17. Peanut Oil

PSD Table	01.								
Country	China, I	Peoples Re	public of						
Commodity	Oil, Pea	nut (1000	MT)		ı	T			T
	2006	Revised		2007	Estimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2008	10-2008
Crush	7280	0	7280	6950	0	7300	0	0	7650
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.3138	0	0.3138	0.31438	0	0.3136	0	0	0.3137
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	2285	0	2285	2185	0	2290	0	0	2400
MY Imports	11	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	11
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2296	0	2296	2185	0	2300	0	0	2411
MY Exports	11	0	11	10	0	10	0	0	10
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	2285	0	2285	2175	0	2290	0	0	2401
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	2285	0	2285	2175	0	2290	0	0	2401
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	2296	0	2296	2185	0	2300	0	0	2411
CY Imports	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	11
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	15	0	15	15	0	15	0	0	12
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 18. Palm Oil

PSD Table									
Country		eoples Rep							
Commodity		n (1000 M	Γ)	1			1		
	2006 Re			2007 Est			2008 Forecast		
		Post	Post	USDA	Post	Post	USDA	Post	Post
	Official	Estimate	Estimate New	Official	Estimate	Estimate New	Official	Estimate	Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2008	10-2008
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
MY Imports	5139	0	5139	5700	0	5700	0	0	5700
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	5139	0	5139	5700	0	5700	0	0	5700
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	1950	0	1950	2150	0	2150	0	0	2250
Food Use Dom. Cons.	3189	0	3189	3550	0	3550	0	0	3450
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	5139	0	5139	5700	0	5700	0	0	5700
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	5139	0	5139	5700	0	5700	0	0	5700
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 19. Sunflower Seed Oil

PSD Table									
Country	China, P	eoples Re <sub>l</sub>	public of						
Commodity	Oil, Sun	flower See	ed (1000 N	1T)					
	2006 R	evised		2007 E	stimate		2008	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Offici al	Post Estimate	Post Estimat e New
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2008	10- 2008
Crush	958	0	958	842	0	840	0	0	942
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.3580	0	0.3580	0.3586	0	0.3571	0	0	0.3577
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	343	0	343	302	0	300	0	0	337
MY Imports	94	0	94	15	0	80	0	0	50
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	437	0	437	317	0	380	0	О	387
MY Exports	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	343	0	437	317	0	380	0	0	387
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	343	0	437	317	0	380	0	0	387
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	437	0	437	317	0	380	0	0	387
CY Imports	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 20. Cottonseed Oil

PSD Table									
Country	China, I	Peoples Re	public of						
Commodity	Oil, Cot	tonseed (1	1000 MT)						
	2006 F	Revised		2007 E	stimate		2008 F	orecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year									
Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2008	10-2008
Crush	10742	0	10742	10810	0	10200	0	0	10000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.1419	0	0.14196	0.1468	0	0.1421	0	0	0.1405
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	1525	0	1525	1587	0	1450	0	0	1405
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1525	0	1525	1587	0	1450	0	0	1405
MY Exports	11	0	11	10	0	10	0	0	10
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1514	0	1514	1577	0	1440	0	0	1395
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1514	0	1514	1577	0	1440	0	0	1395
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	1525	0	1525	1587	0	1450	0	0	1405
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 21. Coconut Oil

PSD Table										
Country	China, I	Peoples Re	public of							
Commodity	Oil, Coo	onut (100	0 MT)							
	2006 R	evised		2007 E	Estimate		2008 F	orecast		
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	
Market Year Begin		10-2006			10-2007			10-2008	10-2008	
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MY Imports	133	0	133	150	0	140	0	0	145	
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Supply	133	0	133	150	0	140	0	0	145	
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Food Use Dom. Cons.	133	0	133	150	0	140	0	0	145	
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Dom. Cons.	133	0	133	150	0	140	0	0	145	
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Distribution	133	0	133	150	0	140	0	0	145	
CY Imports	135	0	135	135	0	135	0	0	0	
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

## **Soybean & Rapeseed Wholesale Price Tables**

Table 22. Wholesale Soybean Prices CY2007

								Unit	: RMB Y	uan/MT:	RMB7.50	=US\$1.00
Provinces	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tianjin	2,863	2,985	3,143	3,129	3,174	3,240	3,270	3549	3612	3,860	4,340	4,446
Hebei	2,677	2,782	2,949	2,985	2,991	3,060	3,100	3315	3590	3,860	4,350	4,440
Jilin	2,620	2,745	2,923	2,952	2,981	3,060	3,090	3257	3504	3,810	4,280	4,392
Heilongjiang	2,563	2,704	2,877	2,903	2,859	2,970	2,998	3281	3449	3,764	4,183	4,300
Shanghai	2,868	2,993	3,117	3,111	3,174	3,240	3,283	3543	3810	4,083	4,530	4,638
Jiangsu	2,873	2,993	3,117	3,112	3,174	3,240	3,276	3542	3810	4,083	4,530	4,638
Jiangxi	2,963	3,093	3,217	3,211	3,194	3,270	3,290	3540	3790	4,120	4,570	4,650
Shandong	2,869	2,985	3,117	3,111	3,059	3,240	3,270	3534	3634	3,867	4,370	4,528
Henan	2,717	2,820	2,995	3,031	3,034	3,100	3,140	3522	3634	3,867	4,340	4,488
Guangdong	2,863	2,993	3,117	3,111	3,171	3,240	3,270	3382	3804	4,077	4,530	4,638
Average	2,788	2,909	3,057	3,066	3,081	3166	3,199	3447	3664	3,939	4,402	4,516
Jan-Dec Change= +62%												

Table 23. Wholesale Soybean Meal Prices in CY2007

								Unit	: RMB Yu	ıan/MT:	RMB7.50=	US\$1.00
Provinces	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Beijing	2166	2321	2458	2321	2372	2312	2468	2740	3218	3383	3726	3733
Jinlin	2130	2254	2425	2365	2368	2360	2438	2773	3154	3367	3774	3683
Heilongjia ng	1930	2046	2276	2214	2303	2303	2358	2707	3035	3239	3644	3602
Shanghai	2235	2387	2511	2336	2380	2334	2493	2736	3212	3403	3690	3738
Jiangsu	2200	2345	2481	2311	2351	2296	2458	2725	3220	3423	3686	3725
Fujian	2233	2421	2494	2339	2380	2310	2460	2702	3210	3380	3696	3763
Jiangxi	2260	2405	2541	2371	2390	2340	2480	2500	3200	3400	3780	3750
Shandong	2239	2409	2496	2327	2377	2331	2474	2751	3237	3417	3769	3730
Henan	2250	2409	2525	2392	2412	2359	2538	2792	3274	3437	3768	3813
Guangdon g	2175	2338	2472	2330	2374	2292	2475	2699	3210	3397	3670	3656
Guangxi	2270	2460	2620	2356	2426	2328	2515	2742	3240	3417	3696	3775
Average	2190	2345	2482	2333	2376	2324	2469	2715	3201	3388	3718	3724
Jan-Dec Cl	hange=	+70%										

Table 24. Wholesale Soybean Oil Prices in CY2007

					,	,					RMB7.50=	
Provinces	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tianjin	7247	7168	6970	7293	7728	8030	8025	8472	8450	8,833	9,920	10,500
Hebei	7220	7134	7005	7285	7703	8030	8088	8533	8450	8,867	9,950	10,513
Jilin	6998	7143	7132	7332	7703	8270	8150	9002	8560	8,967	10,040	10,550
Heilongjia ng	6690	6840	6873	7134	7663	8287	8100	9376	8760	9,167	10,093	10,183
Shanghai	7336	7179	6923	7239	7750	8030	8213	8625	8430	8,767	9,790	10,500
Jiangsu	7326	7169	6919	7252	7750	8030	8213	8625	8430	8,767	9,910	10,538
Jiangxi	7372	7137	6824	7176	7800	8080	8270	8650	8450	8,900	10,080	10,550
Shandong	7312	7172	6893	7253	7733	7970	8175	8539	8490	8,900	9,950	10,569
Henan	7340	7300	7105	7307	7758	8120	8213	8591	8500	8,883	9,930	10,550
Guangdon g	7272	7037	6724	7076	7650	7990	8044	8448	8300	8,750	9,700	10,294
Average	7211	7128	6937	7235	7727	8084	8149	8686	8482	8,880	9,936	10,475

Source: China National Grains & Oils Information Center, Beijing

Table 25. Wholesale Rapeseed Oil Prices in CY2007

								Unit:	RMB Yua	n/MT: R	MB7.50=	US\$1.00
Provinces	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Jiangsu	7,755	7,650	7,432	7,512	7,925	8,700	8,625	9076	9010	9,117	10,300	10,963
Zhejiang	7,825	7,780	7,552	7,598	8,019	8,800	8,738	9137	9120	9,217	10,320	10,975
Anhui	7,818	7,710	7,511	7,529	7,978	8,860	8,675	9187	9080	9,183	10,360	11,075
Jiangxi	7,853	7,783	7,494	7,492	8,014	8,790	8,625	9104	8920	9,067	10,240	10,875
Hubei	7,788	7,703	7,496	7,519	7,993	8,745	8,563	9082	8950	9,092	10,310	10,925
Hunan	7,823	7,780	7,534	7,543	8,039	8,810	8,650	9185	9080	9,250	10,290	10,963
Sichuan	8,025	7,997	7,775	7,657	8,250	9,540	9,225	9778	9620	9,667	10,920	11,675
Average	7,841	7,772	7,542	7,550	8,031	8,892	8,729	9221	9111	9,228	10,391	11,064
Jan-Dec Ch	Jan-Dec Change = +41%											

Table 26. Wholesales Palm Oil Ex-Pier Prices CY 2007

								Unit:	RMB Yua	n/MT: RI	ИВ7.50=	US\$1.00
Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
S												
Tianjin	5949	5841	5954	6611	7477	7620	7833	8063	7860	8167	8896	8863
Qingdao	5949	5826	5945	6597	7496	7660	7808	8175	7926	8217	8890	8900
liangyun gang	5921	5837	5941	6584	7492	7706	7823	8164	7960	8200	8820	8800
Zhangjia												
gang	5823	5781	5921	6562	7445	7710	7820	8050	7930	8200	8820	8793
Shanghai	5828	5786	5926	6567	7450	7720	7850	8040	7920	8200	8830	8800
Ningbo	5885	5837	5948	6590	7519	7790	7893	8171	8050	8233	8870	8868
Huangpu	5762	5727	5873	6587	7478	7620	7713	8043	7800	8133	8680	8543
Shenzhe												
n	5767	5732	5878	6592	7480	7625	7715	8050	7820	8130	8700	8550
Average	5861	5796	5923	6586	7479	7681	7806	8095	7908	8185	8813	8765
Jan-Dec Ch	Jan-Dec Change = +50%											

Table 27. Comparison of Wholesale Prices for Soy, Palm & Rapeseed Oil in CY 2007

							, .					
Oils	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rapeseed	7,841	7,772	7,542	7,550	8,031	8,892	8,729	9,221	9,111	9,228	10,391	11,064
Palm	5,861	5,796	5,923	6,586	7,479	7,681	7,806	8,095	7,908	8,185	8,813	8,765
Soy	7,211	7,128	6,937	7,235	7,727	8,084	8,149	8,686	8,482	8,880	9,936	10,475
Diff %												
Rape/Soy	8.7%	9.0%	8.7%	4.4%	3.9%	10.0%	7.1%	6.2%	7.4%	3.9%	4.6%	5.6%
Diff %												
Palm/Soy	-23%	-23%	-17%	-10%	-3%	-5%	-4%	-7%	-7%	-8%	-13%	-20%

Source: China National Grains & Oils Information Center, Beijing

## Taxes & Duties Tables (Jan 01-Dec 31, 2008)

Table 28. Oilseeds

HS Code	Description		CT(9	%)		
		M.F.N.(%)	CA	СР	СС	V.A.T.(%)
Seed						
12010010	Soybeans, seed	0				13
12010091	Yellow soybean	3*		0	2.1	13
12010092	Black soybean	3		0	0	13
12010093	Green soybean	3		0	0	13
12010099	Other soybean	3		0	0	13
12021010	In shell peanut, seed	0				13
12021090	In shell peanut, other	15	8	14.1	6	13
12022000	Shelled peanut	15	8	14.1	0	13
20081110	Peanut kernels, in airtight containers	30	Т3		0	17
20081120	Roasted peanuts	30	Т3		0	17
20081130	Peanut butter	30	Т3		0	17
20081190	Other processed peanuts	30	Т3		0	17
12051010	Low erucic acid rape seed, seed	0				13
12051090	Low erucic acid rape seed, other	9	5	0	6.3	13
12059010	Other rapeseed, seed	0				13
12059090	Other rapeseed, other	9	5	0	6.3	13
12060010	Sunflower seeds, seed	0				13
12060090	Sunflower seeds, other	15	8	14.1	11	13
12072010	Cottonseeds for cultivation	0				13
12072090	Cottonseeds, other	15	8	14.1	6	13
12074010	Sesame seeds for cultivation	0				13
12074090	Sesame seeds, other	10	Т3	9	0	13

Note: CA--China/Association of Southeast Asia; CP--China/Pakistan; CC--China/Chile; T3--Various Tax Rates Applied on ASEAN Ten Countries, Respectively. \*According to China's government, soybean import duty stands at 1% up to March 31, 2008.

Table 29. Oils

HS Code	Description		CT(9	%)		
		M.F.N.(%)	CA	СР	СС	V.A.T.(%)
15071000	Crude soybean oil	9				13
15079000	Other soybean oil	9				13
15081000	Crude peanut oil	10	8			13
15089000	Other peanut oil	10	8			13
15091000	Olive Oil, virgin	10	Т3		7	13
15099000	Olive oil, other	10	8		7	17
15111000	Palm oil, crude	9				13
15119010	Palm oil, liquid	9				13
15119020	Stearin	8				13
15119090	Palm oil, other	9				17
15121100	Crude sunflower seed oil	9	5			13
15121900	Other sunflower seed oil	9	5			17
15122100	Crude cottonseed oil	10	8			13
15122900	Other cottonseed oil	10	8			17
15131100	Crude coconut oil	9	Т3	4.5	0	13
15131900	Other coconut oil	9	Т3	4.5	0	13
15132100	Crude palm kernel oil	9	Т3		0	13
15132900	Other palm kernel oil	9	Т3		0	17
15141100	Crude low e rucic acid rape or colza oil	9				13
15141900	Other crude low erucic acid rape oil	9				13
15149110	Crude rape or colza oil	9				13
15149190	Crude mustard oil	9				13
15149900	Other rape oil	9				17

Note: CA--China/Association of Southeast Asia; CP--China/Pakistan; CC--China/Chile; T3--Various Tax Rates Applied on ASEAN Ten Countries, Respectively.

Table 30. Meals

HS Code	Description		CT(%	)		
		M.F.N.(%)	CA	СР	СС	V.A.T.(%)
Meal						
12081000	Soyflour	9	5	7.7	0	17
12089000	Other	15	8	14.1	6	17
23012010	Fish meal	2		0	1.4	13
23025000	Legume sweepings	5		2.5	0	13
23040010	Soy meal, oil cake	5		0	3.5	13
23040090	Soy meal, other	5		0	0	13
23050000	Peanut meal	5		2.5	0	13
23061000	Cottonseed meal	5		2.5	0	13
23063000	Sunflower seed meal	5		2.5	0	13
23064100	Low erucic acid rapeseed meal	5		2.5	0	13
23064900	Other rapeseed meal	5		2.5	0	13

Note: CA--China/Association of Southeast Asia; CP--China/Pakistan; CC--China/Chile; T3--Various Tax Rates Applied on ASEAN Ten Countries, Respectively.